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Recreation Guide

For Southeastern Montana

Hunting • Fishing • Wildlife Watching
Campgrounds • Maps • Historic Trails • Museums



Printed in cooperation with Travel Montana, Dept. of Commerce

Museums & Art Centers

Custer Country's museums are rich in heritage and history.

Public Museums

Ashland, CHEYENNE INDIAN MUSEUM, off Hwy. 212 at St. Labre School, Indian artifacts and gallery. 8-4:30 daily in summer, weekdays in winter 784-2200.

Baker, O'FALLON HISTORICAL MUSEUM, 1st. St. W. and 10th, World's largest steer, vintage clothing. Closed Sat. 778-3265.

Billings, MOSS MANSION, 914 Division St. Elegant turn-of-the-century historic home. Guided tours 1-3 p.m. Admission. Closed Mon. 256-5100.



Moss Mansion, Billings

Billings, OSCARS DREAMLAND, off I-90, Exit 446, west on Frontage Rd., then 1 Mile S. of Market Basket. Historic town, largest collection of steam engines, antique vehicles, farm artifacts. 9-6 May-Oct. Admission. 656-0966

Billings, WESTERN HERITAGE CENTER, 2822 Montana Ave., Western history; Indians. Yellowstone River Valley history. 10-5 Tues-Sat., 1-5 Sun. 256-6809.

Billings, PETER YEGEN YELLOWSTONE CO. MUSEUM. Near Logan International Airport. Old West, Indian artifacts. 10:30-5 M-F, 2-5 Sun. 256-6811.

Broadus, POWDER RIVER HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND VISITOR CENTER AND MAC'S MUSEUM, 102 W. Wilson. Western history, rodeo, and activities. Indian artifacts, sea shells & displays 9-5 M-Sat., June-Sept..

Broadus, WILDLIFE MUSEUM, Highway 212. Over 115 North American Specimens on display. Free admission. 406-436-2538.

Colstrip, ROSEBUD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM, original Colstrip High School Bldg. Mon.-Sat. 1-4. County history collections.

Crow Agency, LITTLE BIGHORN BATTLEFIELD MUSEUM, (formerly Custer Battlefield Museum), Junction of Hwy. 212 and I-90, Exit 510. Battlefield artifacts, displays, tours, bookstore, cemetery. Summer 8-8, Spring & Fall 8-6, Winter 8-4:30. Admission. 638-2621.

Ekalaka, CARTER COUNTY MUSEUM, Prehistoric specimens, anatosaurus skeleton, and artifacts. Closed Mon.

Forsyth, ROSEBUD COUNTY PIONEER MUSEUM. Pioneer settlement.

Glendive, FRONTIER GATEWAY MUSEUM. 1 mile E. of Glendive, Montana prehistory to present; homesteading. Open daily mid-May to mid-Sept. 365-8168.

Hardin, BIG HORN COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND VISITOR CENTER. I-90, exit 497. Cultural exhibits, restored buildings, picnic area, gift shop. Winter Mon.-Sat. 9-5 Summer Daily 8-8. 665-1671.

Huntley, HUNTLEY PROJECT MUSEUM OF IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE, 5,000 ag. artifacts.

Hysham, TREASURE COUNTY MUSEUM, Main Street, Pioneer History. Open afternoons. Manning family collection and theater.

Miles City, RANGE RIDERS MUSEUM & BERT CLARK GUN COLLECTION. US 10 & 12, W. of Miles City. Early range life; eastern Montana ranching history. April-Oct. 9-9. Admission. 232-6146.

Pryor, CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MUSEUM. Crow Indian story. May 1 -Sept. 30 10-5, Daily. Admission. 252-1289.

Richey, RICHEY HISTORICAL MUSEUM. Local community history of pioneers.

Roundup, MUSSELSHELL VALLEY HISTORICAL MUSEUM. 524 1st. W. Pioneer era cabin, 5-room house, coal mine. 7,000 sq. ft. exhibit area. 1-5 Daily. May-Sept.

Terry, PRAIRIE COUNTY MUSEUM, Horse & buggy equipment, household, business antiques. Lady Cameron photos.



Wibaux Centennial Car Visitor Center

Wibaux, CENTENNIAL CAR VISITOR CENTER MUSEUM, and the Pierre Wibaux and badlands cowboy interpretive center. Now houses farm and household items of early area settlers and Indian artifacts.

Public Art Centers

Billings, YELLOWSTONE ART CENTER, 401 N. 27th St. Nationally accredited art museum. Changing exhibitions: contemporary and historic. Gift Shop. Closed Mon. 256-6804.

Hardin, BIG HORN COUNTY ARTS AND CRAFTS ASSOCIATION, JAIL HOUSE GALLERY. 812 N. Center. Indian culture, crafts, art displays, gift shop. 665-3239.

Miles City, CUSTER COUNTY ART CENTER, WATER WORKS GALLERY. Pumping Plant Rd. Annual Western Art Show, L.A. Huffman photographs. 232-0635.

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Important Addresses & Phone Numbers

Custer Country

Calendar of Events and
100-Page Tour Guide Available from:
Custer Country Tourism Region
Route #1, Box 1206 A
Hardin, MT 59034 (406) 665-1671

Travel Montana

Travel Montana, Dept. of Commerce
Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-2654
Nonresidents 1-800-541-1447

Bureau of Land Management

BLM - Tourism
Box 36800
Billings, MT 59107 (406) 255-2885

BLM - Tourism
Box 940
Miles City, MT 59301 (406) 232-4331

Fish, Wildlife & Parks

Regional Information Officer
Dept. Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Box 2004
Miles City, MT 59301 (406) 232-4365

Regional Information Officer
Dept. Fish, Wildlife and Parks
2300 Lake Elmo Drive
Billings, MT 59105 (406) 252-4654

National Forest

Custer National Forest
Supervisor's Office
Box 2556
Billings, MT 59103 (406) 657-6361

U. S. Forest Service, Northern Region,
Federal Building, P.O. Box 7669
Missoula, MT 59807 (406) 329-3814

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Custer Country is one of Montana's six tourism regions, and encompasses the thirteen counties in southeastern Montana and the Crow Indian Reservation and the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation

Editor: Gloria Wester Executive Director: Edythe McCleary

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Please note: The businesses and agencies listed here represent facilities in Custer Country. Custer Country is not a regulatory agency and, therefore, has no authority to inspect these businesses or agencies or to require that they meet certain standards for inclusion in this publication. Every effort has been made to insure the accuracy of these listings, but changes sometimes occur after publication.

Montanans, Bonny and Dick Milligan, pictured on the cover, caught paddlefish at Intake near Glendive. They attest to the challenge of snagging the huge fish. The photo is by Dr. Mike Wheeler.
The illustration on the back cover is by Laurel, Montana artist, Bill Ladd.

Blue Ribbon Fishing in Custer Country

Maybe you are a fly fisherman who knows every cadis and streamer. Or perhaps you prefer lures, or maybe live bait. And then again, maybe you have never fished before in your life.

No matter what your category, plan on doing some fishing in Montana's Custer Country Region. Bring your own rod and tackle box, or let one of the abundant sporting goods shops outfit you.

Any fisherman has heard the fame of the Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers. And the Big Horn Lake spawns beauties like the walleye shown on this page. There are numerous other rivers, streams, reservoirs and ponds throughout the area abundant with fish.

Variety is the name of the fishing game here. Nowhere else can you catch cutthroat (Montana's native), rainbow, brown, and brook trout; kokanee and coho salmon; walleye; sauger; whitefish; bass; catfish; ling; sturgeon; and the prehistoric paddlefish.

License and Regulation Information

Resident fishing licenses are \$11.00 plus a \$4 conservation license. Residents 12-14 and over 62 need only a conservation license to fish. All nonresidents, 15 years and older will need a Montana fishing license. A nonresident of any age may purchase a nonresident fishing license and be entitled to take a legal limit of fish. A nonresident temporary fishing license, valid for two consecutive days, costs \$10. A season license is \$40. Nonresidents will need a \$5 conservation license besides the fishing license. The season runs from March 1 to February 28 (29). If you go paddlefish fishing, in addition to your fishing licenses, you will need to purchase 2 paddlefish tags. These are \$4 for residents and \$15 for nonresidents.

For complete information on regulations, limits, seasons, baits, etc., write: Fish, Wildlife and Parks Regional Headquarters, 2300 Lake Elmo Drive, Billings, MT 59105. Or write: Fish, Wildlife and Parks Regional Headquarters, Box 2004, Miles City, MT 59301.

Access Abounds

Fishing access sites, managed by the Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, are noted on the map in the center of this publication. Facilities at each vary somewhat. However, some are furnished with restrooms and most have camping and picnicking facilities.

Boat ramps are available at many locations. A float guide to the Yellowstone River, a publication called "Treasure of Gold," is available at the two FWP offices in Custer Country listed above. Also available from these

offices is a fishing pond booklet for southeastern Montana, which is designed to help anglers find good farm and ranch ponds.

Please Ask First

Montana works hard to keep a good sportsman/landowner relationship. What makes things run smoothly can be summed up in two words—"ask permission." The Montana Stream Access Law states that rivers and streams capable of recreational use may be so used by the public up to the ordinary high water

marks. However, although Montana law gives sportsmen the right to pursue water-based recreational activities within the high water marks of rivers and streams, it does not give recreationists the right to enter posted lands bordering those streams or to cross private lands to gain access to streams. In other words, when not using public lands to gain access to recreational waters, be sure to ask permission. You'll most always be greeted with a welcome.

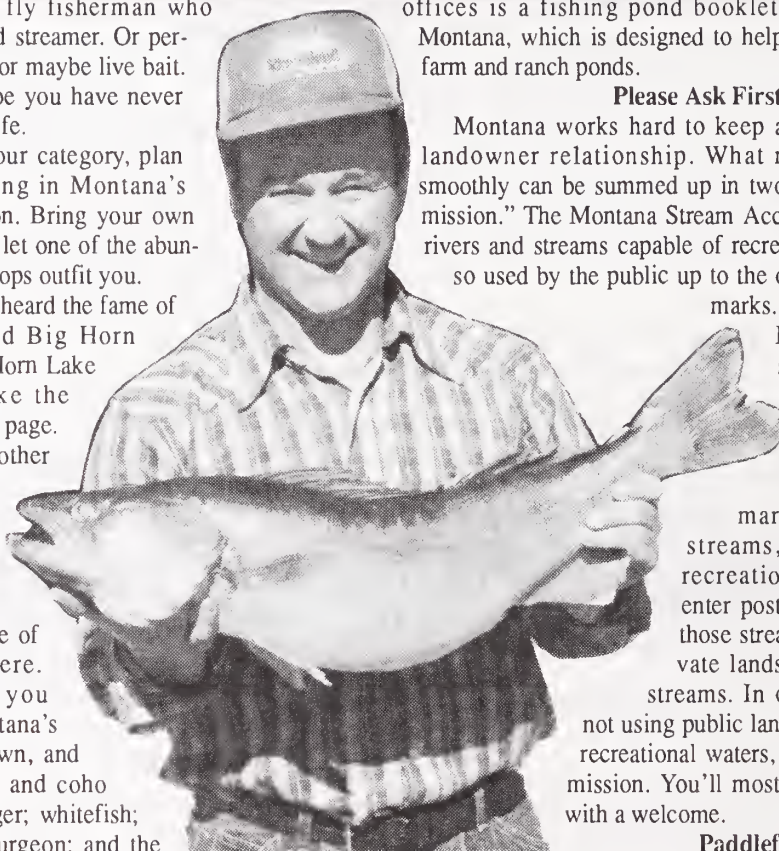
Paddlefishing

The Yellowstone Intake Diversion Dam, 17 miles north of Glendive, MT, has become the "Paddlefishing and Caviar Capital of the World." From May through early July, paddlefish run in these murky, roily waters of the Yellowstone River. Besides your regular license, you need paddlefish tags. These are for a limit of two fish, and cost \$4 for residents and \$15 for nonresidents; and heavy duty tackle (6/0 to 10/0 treble hooks, 40-80# test line, a heavy surf rod 8-12 ft., a heavy duty salt water spinning reel or star-drag reel, and 4-6 oz. weights). Adult paddlefish may weigh from 60-160 pounds and are very good to eat.

In recent years, paddlefish roe have been collected by the Glendive Chamber of Commerce, which in turn sells the roe to a local caviar processing plant. The proceeds are used to improve fisheries and recreation in Eastern Montana. The cover photo shows successful paddlefishers.

Tom Brown of Laurel, Montana, caught the 12-1/2 lb. walleye (center of page) at Bighorn Canyon Reservoir. He used standard walleye tackle.

C.O. Wester photo





Paddlefish are the prehistoric shovel-nosed fisherman's challenge. They are caught in the waters above Glendive at Intake State Park. Their caviar is gathered by the Glendive chamber as a value-added business.

Photo by Linda Wheeler

Record Fish

Nine record size fish were caught in Montana in 1991, and a record rainbow trout has been recorded by press date in 1993.

Following are the record fish caught in the Custer Country tourism region of the state: black crappie, 3 lb. 2 oz., by Al Elser, 1973, Tongue River Reservoir; blue sucker, 11.46 lb., Doug Askin, 1989, Yellowstone River near Miles City; green sunfish 0.56 lb., Roger Fliger, 1991, Castle Rock Reservoir; northern pike, 37 lb. 8 oz., Lance Moyler, 1972, Tongue River Reservoir; paddlefish, 142 lb. 8 oz., Larry Branstetter, 1973, Missouri River; river carp-sucker 3.50 lb., James Jessen, 1991, Yellowstone River near Terry; rock bass, .57 lb., Don Holzheimer, 1989, Tongue River Reservoir; sauger, 7.57 lb., James Jessen, 1990, Yellowstone River; shovelnose

sturgeon, 13.72 lb., Sidney L. Storm, 1986, Missouri River; walleye, 14 lb. 14 oz., Duane A. Leidholt, 1989, Yellowstone River near Miles City; white crappie, 2 lb. 6 oz., Greg Johnston, 1990, Tongue River Reservoir.

For a complete copy of Montana's record fish of all species, write to the Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 1420 East Sixth Ave., Helena, MT 59620.

Boating

One of the most important requirements for any watercraft is a life jacket or personal flotation device (PFD). A life jacket must be carried for each person on board. Children under the age of 12 are required to wear (securely fastened to the body) a life jacket at all times while a craft is in motion. For the protection of boaters, Montana requires safety equipment: fire extinguisher, flame arrester, ventilation system, sound producing device, personal flotation device, and lights at night.

Boats on Montana waters must be registered. Properly registered boats from other states, which will not be in Montana for more than 90 consecutive days, are exempt from registration and taxation. Motor boats from other countries may be used on Montana waters temporarily without Montana registration. A boat is registered at the Treasurer's Office in the county of principal use after 90 days. The fee in lieu of tax varies with the length and type of vessel. An additional \$2.50 registration fee is charged.

For additional information about boating or water safety, contact the Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 1420 E. 6th Ave., Helena, MT 59620, or call (406) 444-2615.



Miles City, Montana, has a natural swimming pool and beach area.

Photo by Gloria Wester

Nearly every community throughout Custer Country has a public swimming facility. Hardin, Forsyth, Colstrip, and Baker have new indoor pool facilities. Billings has several outdoor pools and a YMCA indoor pool and health complex. Miles City has a natural swimming pool, shown above, with a beach area. A water slide is located indoors in Billings.

Big Horn Canyon Recreation Area



Bighorn Canyon Reservoir offers miles of boating, skiing and fishing fun. There is entertainment for the whole family in the Bighorn area, with tours, hiking trails and concessions.

Photo by Donna Delp

Yellowtail Dam rises 525 feet between the rugged walls of Bighorn Canyon, and spans 1,480 feet along its crest. This tall, variable-thickness, arch-type dam backs up the water of Bighorn Lake for 71 miles. The reservoir was developed to provide generation of power, irrigation, recreation, fishery enhancement, sediment retention, municipal and industrial water and flood control.

And the fishing and recreation are outstanding!

Bighorn Canyon offers year-round fishing opportunities. Walleye, rainbow and brown trout, yellow perch, ling, crappie, and catfish are among the usual catches. Fishing regulations and limits follow state laws and fishing license regulations. Winter ice fishing is popular with ling, walleye and trout commonly caught.

Water conditions below the Afterbay Dam are ideal for trout, and this portion of the Bighorn River has developed into a blue ribbon trout fishery. Brown

trout are the most abundant with rainbow trout also present. Information on limits, regulations, and fishing conditions are available at the Fort Smith Visitor Center. Guide services, boat rentals, vehicle shuttle service, food and equipment are available in Fort Smith. Float distance from the Afterbay Dam to NPS River Ranch access is 3 miles. The NPS River Ranch to the Bighorn Access is 10 miles.

Limited boat tours (as available), hiking trails, camping, scenic drives, and ranger-led activities are also offered in the Fort Smith, Yellowtail Dam area.

Self-guided tours of two to three hours, half-day, full-day, and more than a day, have been designed. Forty-five minute campfire programs about wildlife, Crow Indian culture, geology, and park-related subjects are offered. Also, a walking historic tour of the Fort Smith site is offered with prior arrangements. Other special demonstrations and programs are offered throughout the summer.

Camping at Bighorn Canyon is available in a variety of environments in designated areas. Call the National Park Service for more information about all of the above, (406) 666-2412.

Available at Ok-A-Beh Marina are boat rentals, food concessions, gas, ice, gifts and boating and fishing supplies. Call (406) 665-2216 for boat rental reservations and information.

The Fort Smith Visitor Center, operated by the National Park Service, is open daily from 9 to 6, from Memorial Day through Labor Day. It is open 10 to 4:30 the remainder of the year (closed on federal holidays Oct. to Feb.) Information about the area is displayed through exhibits, printed materials, and the film, "Land of the Bighorn." To receive detailed informational materials write: Fort Smith Visitor Center, Box 458, Fort Smith, MT 59035, or call (406) 666-2339.

The Yellowtail Visitor Center is operated by the Bureau of Reclamation. It is open daily 9 to 6, Memorial Day through Labor Day. It is located at the end of Highway 313 at Yellowtail Dam. For information, call (406) 666-2443.



Water skiing opportunities stretch for miles in Bighorn Canyon Reservoir

Custer Country Lands to Hunt



Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer is pictured here with a six-point bull elk. The wild game the cavalry encountered helped feed the troops as they rode and camped through the West. Custer wrote under the picture "For my friend, J.H. Beard...Gl. Custer." *Photo Courtesy Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Archives*

Over 2 1/2 million acres of land in southeastern Montana have been opened to hunting in the past few years. Here's how.

For big game hunters looking for a place to hunt deer and antelope on private lands in eastern Montana, the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Block Management Program assists in providing hunters access to private land.

More than two million acres of private land are contracted under the Block Management Program in Region 7 of southeastern Montana alone for purposes of big game hunting. An additional 500,000 acres of federal lands adjacent to the block management areas also became available for hunting.

There is no charge to hunters to use any of the block management units. The program is funded entirely by sportsmen license dollars, over \$200,000 in 1991.

A Block Management Bulletin, published by the Region 7 FWP office is available to the public. The bulletin, which is free of charge, lists all of the block management units in reference to location, contact persons, hunting opportunities, and other information. To request a copy of the bulletin, write to: Regional Information Officer, Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Box 2004, Miles City, MT 59301 or call (406) 232-4365.

To acquire access information in Region 5, south-central Montana, write to: Regional Information

Officer, 2300 Lake Elmo Drive, Billings, MT 59105, or phone (406) 252-4654. Phone calls are welcomed to offer the most current information.

"It is one of the ways we can help our in-state and out-of-state sportsmen, and it's good for the landowners," says Regional Game Manager for south-eastern Montana, Neil Martin.

The department emphasizes that the Block Management Program has gained in popularity in recent years. They recommend that when you get your bulletin, you make your telephone contact with a block management participant at an early date.

Bureau of Land Management lands are also open to hunting. To acquire maps of these lands, contact the BLM offices at P.O. Box 36800, Billings, MT 59107, (406) 255-2885; or P.O. Box 940, Miles City, MT 59301 (406) 232-4331.

Though trophy animals may be bagged without a guide and outfitter, many hunters enjoy huge success, thanks to the expertise of the people who make spotting game, especially exceptional game, their business. State publications list the licensed guides and outfitters throughout Montana. Write to: Travel Montana, 1424 9th Ave., Helena, MT 59620, or call (406) 444-2654. Nonresidents call toll free 1-800-541-1447.

Hunters are also encouraged to write the Billings and Miles City FW&P offices for a complete booklet of current Montana hunting regulations and applications for out-of-state licenses. These are also available at any authorized license outlet, including many sporting goods stores and convenience stores.

Certain hunting and fishing waters on National Parks, Indian Reservations and National Wildlife Refuges may have special rules. Specific information may be obtained from the headquarters of the parks, reservation or refuge involved.

ASK FIRST!

Montanans insist on offering hospitality. In fact, where hunting is concerned, IT'S THE LAW. "Permission to Hunt Big Game—Montana law requires that hunters must have permission of the landowner, lessee or their agent before hunting on private property, regardless of whether the land is posted or not."



License Fees and Seasons



Listed here are the license fees for hunting and fishing in Montana in 1993 and 1994.

| <u>License Name</u> | <u>March 1, 1993</u> | <u>March 1, 1994</u> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Resident: | | |
| Conservation | \$4 | \$4 |
| Antelope | \$9 | \$11 |
| Bighorn Sheep | \$63 | \$75 |
| Black Bear | \$11 | \$15 |
| Bow and Arrow | \$8 | \$8 |
| Elk | \$13 | \$16 |
| Deer A | \$11 | \$13 |
| Deer B | \$7 | \$8 |
| Fishing | \$11 | \$13 |
| Moose | \$63 | \$78 |
| Mountain Goat | \$63 | \$78 |
| Mountain Lion | \$13 | \$15 |
| Mountain Lion Trophy | \$50 | \$50 |
| Paddlefish | \$4 | \$5 |
| Sportsman | \$54 | \$64 |
| Turkey | \$4 | \$5 |
| Upland Game Bird | \$6 | \$6 |
| Waterfowl | \$5 | \$5 |
| Nonresident: | | |
| Conservation | \$5 | \$5 |
| Antelope | \$148 | \$153 |
| Antelope B | \$35 | \$35 |
| Bighorn Sheep | \$453 | \$478 |
| Bird | \$55 | \$55 |
| Black Bear | \$120 | \$120 |
| Bow and Arrow | \$8 | \$8 |
| Deer Combo | \$238 | \$245 |
| Deer Combo, Outfitter | \$248 | \$250 |
| Deer Combo, Landowner | \$248 | \$250 |
| Deer B | \$53 | \$53 |
| Elk Combo | \$462 | \$475 |
| Elk Combo, Outfitter | \$472 | \$485 |
| Fish, 2 day | \$10 | \$10 |
| Fish, season | \$40 | \$45 |
| Moose | \$453 | \$478 |
| Mountain Goat | \$453 | \$478 |
| Mountain Lion | \$320 | \$320 |
| Paddlefish | \$15 | \$15 |
| Sheep | \$453 | \$478 |
| Turkey | \$13 | \$13 |
| Upland Game Bird | \$55 | \$55 |
| Waterfowl | \$5 | \$5 |

All licenses are non-refundable and non-transferable. All hunters ages 12-17 years must show proof of completing a hunter education program before purchasing any hunting license. All bowhunters ages 12-17 years must show proof of completing a course from the National Bowhunter Education Program. Adults (18 or older, first-time)

bowhunters must show proof of an NBEF Bowhunter Education Certificate or present any prior year's bowhunting/archery stamp, tag, permit or license from any state or province to purchase a Montana bow and arrow license.

1993 Big Game Seasons

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Backcountry deer/elk | Sept. 15-Nov. 28 |
| General Deer/elk (gun) | Oct. 24-Nov. 28 |
| Antelope (gun) | Oct. 10-Nov. 7 |
| Moose, Goat | Sept. 15-Nov. 28 |
| Bighorn Sheep | Sept. 15-Nov. 28 |
| Deer/elk/bear archery | Sept. 4-Oct. 17 |
| Antelope archery | Sept. 4-Oct. 12 |
| Black bear | Apr. 15-Nov. 28 |
| Lion (hunt) | Sept. 15-Feb. 15, 1994 |
| (chase) | Feb. 16-Apr. 30, 1994 |

Upland Game Bird and Falconry Seasons

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sage Grouse | Sept. 1-Dec. 15 |
| Sharp-tailed Grouse | Sept. 1-Dec. 15 |
| Mountain Grouse | Sept. 1-Dec. 15 |
| Mourning Doves | Sept. 1-Oct. 30 |
| Common (Wilson's) Snipe | Sept. 1-Dec. 16 |
| Sandhill Crane (Pacific Flyway) | Sept. 11-12 and Sept. 18-19 |
| Sandhill Crane (Central Flyway) | Sept. 25-Nov. 21 |
| Partridge | Sept. 1-Dec. 15 |
| Ring-Necked Pheasant | Oct. 16-Dec. 15 |
| Merriam's Wild Turkey | Sept. 1-Dec. 15 |
| Falconry Season: | |
| Upland Game Birds (except turkey) | Sept. 1-Mar.31 |
| Mourning Doves | Sept. 1-Oct. 30 |

Poacher Hotline

Poachers are just about as unpopular in Montana as locusts on ripe wheat.

TIP-MONT, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks' toll-free "Turn in Poachers, Montana," hotline celebrates its eighth anniversary in 1993. The program is sportsman-financed. The money to fund it comes out of the general license revenue. And the calls that come in are primarily from sportsmen themselves.

The Montana Legislature passed the TIP-MONT program in 1985, allowing FW&P to set up and operate the 24-hour toll-free hotline.

Calls have led to the arrest and conviction of deer, bear, elk, moose and upland game bird poachers. The department averages ten calls per week. Callers may remain anonymous and do not have to testify in court.

TIP-MONT calls have resulted in the successful prosecution and fining of many poachers, and rewards, accounting for 60 percent of the program's operating budget, have been substantial.

The number is 1-800-TIP-MONT (1-800-847-6668).

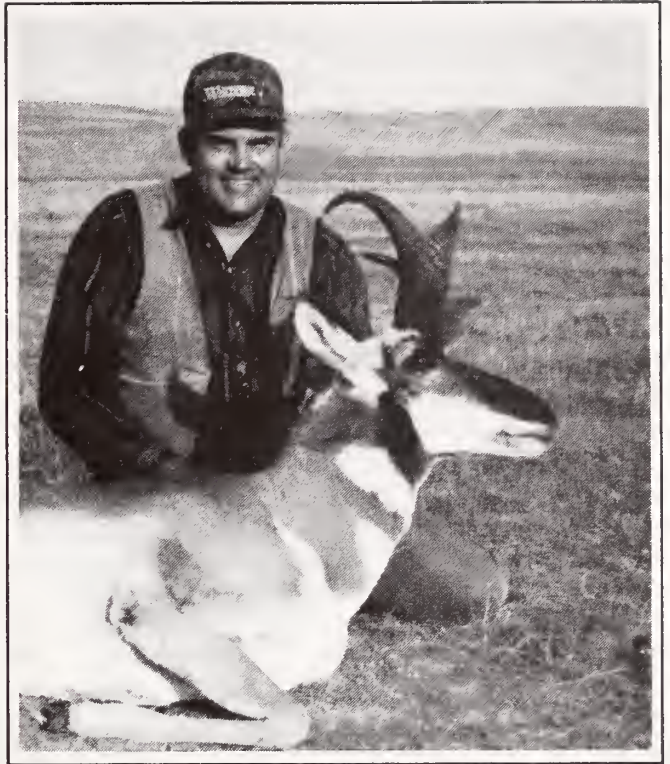
Record Game Animals

Trophy hunters have bagged some of the biggest game ever taken in Montana or in the nation in the Custer Country region. Vern Delesha shot a typical mule deer in 1983 that scored 205 $\frac{3}{8}$ in the Boone and Crockett listing near Miles City in Custer County. The largest pronghorn antelope taken in Montana with a bow and arrow was the 1988 prize of Shawn Wahl. It scored 81 $\frac{6}{8}$ and was taken in Rosebud County, of which Forsyth is the county seat.

A complete book, "Montana's Big Game Trophies," for all species is available from the Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 1420 East Sixth Ave., Helena, MT 59620. Send \$2.00. The book also details the methods of scoring and trophy body weights.

Pictured is Bill Butler of Edgar, MT with his buck antelope shot in Rosebud County near Ingomar. The trophy ranks #4 for Montana and is listed in the Boone and Crockett national record book.

*Photo courtesy of "Versatile Trophy Hunter"
by Bill Butler*



Game Check Stations

By Bill Pryor

Montana law says all hunters must stop at game check stations. Hunters going to the field or hunters coming home, hunters who harvested an animal, and those who didn't must all stop at check stations.

There are three kinds of check stations.

One is a biological check station. Biologists look at deer, elk, and antelope teeth to tell the age. They check the fat to note the animal's health. They clip off bird wings to determine the number of adults compared to juveniles and males to females. They gather the parts and pieces that, when looked at in a study, give a rough picture of how the animals they

are checking are faring in that part of Montana.

The second type of check station is a law enforcement stop. It is staffed by game wardens who see to it that state game regulations have been followed during the hunt. The game tags must have the proper month and date snipped out. Evidence of the animal's sex must somehow still be attached to the carcass. (This sometimes causes the hunter to become a creative animal Skinner bound to follow the letter of the "show sex" law.)

Third are combination check stations, staffed by biologists and game wardens. The wardens and biologists process people through as quickly as possible to get them on the road again.

Residency Requirements

Are you wondering whether you qualify as a resident or nonresident sports license buyer?

Montana's Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks officials report that state law requires anyone purchasing resident licenses to have been a resident of the state for a period of six months immediately prior to the date those licenses are purchased.

According to a department spokesman, residency is determined through a union of act and intent in addi-

tion to the required six months of physical residence and presence as a resident of Montana. Union of act and intent is demonstrated by several factors—paying Montana income taxes, possessing a Montana driver's license, having Montana license plates on one's vehicles, maintaining a home and voting in Montana.

Anyone with questions concerning individual circumstances should contact the local game warden of any Fish, Wildlife and Parks office for assistance.

Over-The-Counter Licenses

Both residents and nonresidents can buy "B" mule deer and whitetail deer licenses over-the-counter. All regional FWP offices carry the licenses, as do some of the license dealers. Anyone is entitled to one license for each species. The cost is \$7 per license for residents and \$50 per license for nonresidents. The mule deer license is valid in all 600 (northeastern Montana) and 700 (southeastern Montana) series districts. The whitetail tags are valid in all 600 and 700 series districts and in the 400 series districts with some restrictions.

Doe-fawn antelope licenses are also available over-the-counter. They are \$9 for residents and \$35 for nonresidents. The licenses are valid in all 600 and 700 series districts and in the 400 series district, except 455 and 460.

Contact the FWP offices listed on page 3 to receive a copy of the complete regulations.

The licenses are valid during the regular hunting season in Montana.

All waterfowl and upland game bird licenses may be purchased over-the-counter.

Waterfowl and Upland Game Birds

Many species of waterfowl and upland game birds may be hunted in Montana. Several licenses are required. The general conservation license is a prerequisite for all licenses. It costs \$4 for residents and \$5 for nonresidents. The upland game bird license is \$55 for nonresidents. The turkey license is a separate license at an additional \$13 for nonresidents and \$4 for residents. Wild turkeys are abundant in many areas of Custer

Country. To hunt waterfowl, both a Federal Waterfowl Stamp and a Montana Waterfowl Stamp are required. The Montana stamp costs \$5 for residents and nonresidents. The Federal Stamp is \$15.

For a complete guide of seasons and regulations, write to the Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks offices in Custer Country. Turn back to page 3 for address information.

Waterfowl, Stamp, Wildlife Poster



A beautiful rendition of a pair of Harlequin ducks by Darrell Davis of Helena was the winning artwork selected to be Montana's 1993 Waterfowl Stamp. The ducks are backdropped by the rushing waters of a mountain stream.

Davis, who entered Montana's competition for the first time this year, after moving to Montana from Oregon, was the winner of the 1987 and 1992 Oregon Wild Trout Stamp/Print competitions, as well as the 1988 Oregon State Waterfowl Stamp contest. He also was named Ducks Unlimited's Pacific Flyway Artist of the Year for 1991-92.

Watchable wildlife is one of the best reasons for traveling to Montana. Nationally famous Montana wildlife artist, Monte Dolack, has created a poster to

show off, support and preserve the state's wildlife treasure.

The poster, depicting loons and other wildlife on a lake, is designed to heighten awareness of the needs of all Montana's fish and wildlife, from common loons to painted turtles.

The poster costs \$25 plus \$5 for shipping and handling and is available by writing to: Montana's Watchable Wildlife, P.O. Box 1718, Helena, MT 59624, or phone 1-800-582-2665. Checks should be made out to Montana's Watchable Wildlife, and proceeds will benefit the more than 600 species of wildlife and fish in Montana.

Disability Access

For an increasing number of recreation enthusiasts, disabilities can make participating in the state's recreational abundance difficult or impossible.

The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has embarked on a major new program that addresses the needs and rights of recreationists with disabilities.

The program is called "Crossing the Barriers."

At all FW&P regional offices, the department's headquarters in Helena, and over 40 FW&P-administered sites around the state, parking areas, rest rooms and trails have undergone accessibility improvements over the past two years. Through the help of a study group, the improvements will continue.

Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range

The Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range straddles the Montana-Wyoming border about 13 miles north of Lovell, Wyoming, adjacent to the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. Created in 1968 by order of the Secretary of the Interior, it is the first of three wild horse ranges in the nation.

A herd totaling about one hundred horses may be spotted in various locations of the Pryor Mountains set aside as wild horse range. The range is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

The wild horses of the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range are unique. Some experts state that the wild horses have been in the Pryor Mountains nearly a hundred years.

The wild horses roam over their range in bands of two or three up to fifteen head. Usually these bands are a stallion with his mares and colts, but there are also bands of young stallions without mares. As the snow clears from the top of the mountains in the spring, nearly all of the wild horses are drawn to the grass of the high meadows. When winter snows force them down from the mountain-tops, the bands of horses will join those that stayed in the foothills and lowlands. Mares usually drop their foals during May. Soon afterward, the stallions challenge each other as they gather mares for their bands. This period is a time of wonderful photographic opportunities.

How to get to the Wild Horse Range

When you are traveling in Montana, the easiest access to the range is from Billings as a starting point. The journey is a total of 77 miles south of Billings on a variety of roadbeds, some of which are impassable when wet. Follow the map shown on this page. Two-wheel drive, low-profile vehicles are not recommended. Four-wheel drive vehicles are best. From Dryhead Overlook, particularly, the road is just a trail, and high clearance vehicles are needed. The horses can normally be seen in the four-mile stretch between Dryhead Overlook and Penn's Cabin.

Visitors traveling to Montana through Lovell, Wyoming, may reach the Montana Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range by taking U.S. 14A for 2.4 miles east of Lovell. Here, turn north onto State Highway 37 and drive 9.5 miles to the Crooked Creek Road turnoff. The turnoff is less than 1 mile south of the Bighorn Recreation Area boundary. Turn from the state highway and go 1.7 miles west. Turn right on the short, cottonwood-lined gravel road that goes north across Crooked Creek. At this junction a sign points left to Tillet/Burnt Timber Ridge and right to Sykes

Ridge. Take the road to Sykes ridge 2.5 miles and turn left (north) just before the road goes into the fish hatchery. The Wild Horse Range boundary sign is approximately 100 yards north. A second sign reads "Mystery Cave Road." Keep watching to spot the wild horses.

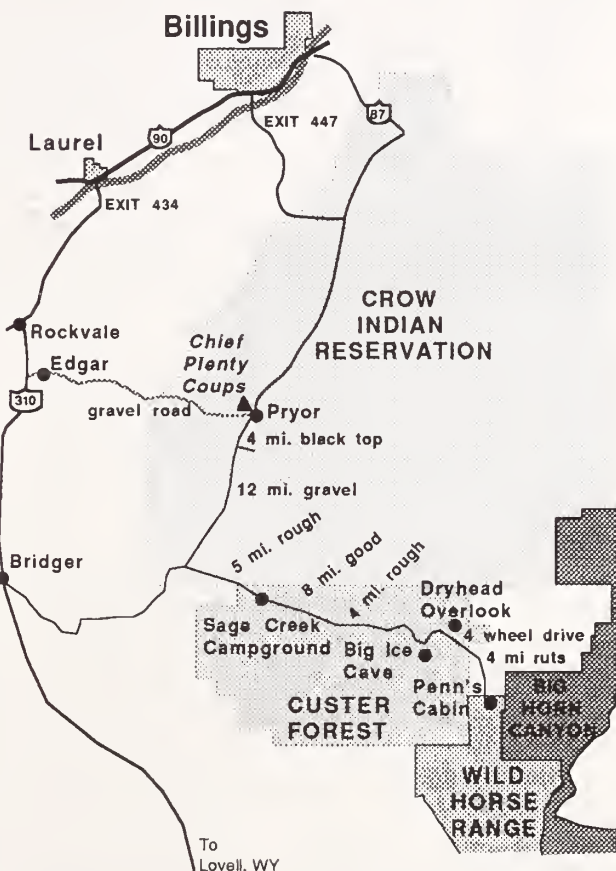


Photo by Donna Delp

Wildlife Viewing Guide



As you travel across Montana, look for these special highway signs that identify wildlife viewing sites. Most signs show the binoculars logo or the words "Wildlife Viewing Area," with an arrow pointing toward the site.

"When Montana's first official explorers, Lewis and Clark, passed through what was then part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1805-1806, they were literally struck silent by the numbers and diversity of wildlife. Captain Clark was so awed that at one point in his journal he vowed to write no further about this country's amazing animal numbers for fear no one would believe him."

This quote is from the introduction to "Montana: Wildlife Viewing Guide." The guide is a multi-agency project, involving the public land management agencies in Montana: the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Northern Region; the Bureau of Land Management; the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the Montana Department of State Lands; and the National Park Service. It is written by Carol and Hank Fischer.

The Defenders of Wildlife organization acted as coordinator of the publication.

Since Montana is such a big state (fourth largest of the United States), the guide first divides the state into the six state-designated tourism regions. Maps of each region are designed to point out wildlife viewing locations. Each area is described, including a description of the wildlife activity of the location. Directions to the site, ownership of the site, and size are given. Symbols tell what wildlife may be seen in the area, facilities available, and recreation opportunities. The guide includes 113 viewing sites.

The Custer Country tourism region has twelve designated wildlife viewing areas: Lake Mason National Wildlife Refuge - Roundup; Two Moon Park - Billings; Shepherd Ah-Nei - Shepherd; Howrey Island - Hysham; Grant Marsh Wildlife Management Area - Hardin; Yellowtail Dam Afterbay - Fort Smith; Black's Pond Drive Route - Ashland; Pirogue Island - Miles City; Terry Badlands - Terry; Makoshika State Park - Glendive; Medicine Rocks State Park - Baker, Ekalaka; and Long Pines - Ekalaka. Wildlife featured

includes songbirds, upland birds, shorebirds, waterfowl, birds of prey, small mammals, hoofed mammals, carnivores, reptiles/amphibians, and fish.

"From all indications, wildlife watching may become the premier outdoor recreation activity of the 1990's. At a time when participation in hunting has gradually declined—except in Montana—the number of adult Americans involved in wildlife watching and related activities has increased tremendously—one federal survey reports a sixty-nine percent increase between 1980 and 1985," says Defenders of Wildlife President Dr. Rupert Cutler.

Those involved are committed to making Montana's wildlife viewing as accessible as possible, while at the same time protecting the animals and their habitat as prudently as possible. Knowing that people combine wildlife viewing with other recreation, they have made a special effort to develop sites that are accessible by a variety of means—from a car, on foot, from a boat, on a bike, etc.

At the sites, rules are posted that explain where people can go and when. Wildlife viewers are cautioned to obey the rules and stay on trails. The goal is to allow animals to carry out their normal behavior without interruption.



Prairie falcons are birds of prey. They are often seen soaring silently as they hunt small mammals and rodents.

Photo by Donna Delp



Geese and their goslings are often spotted in the springtime.

Photo by Donna Delp

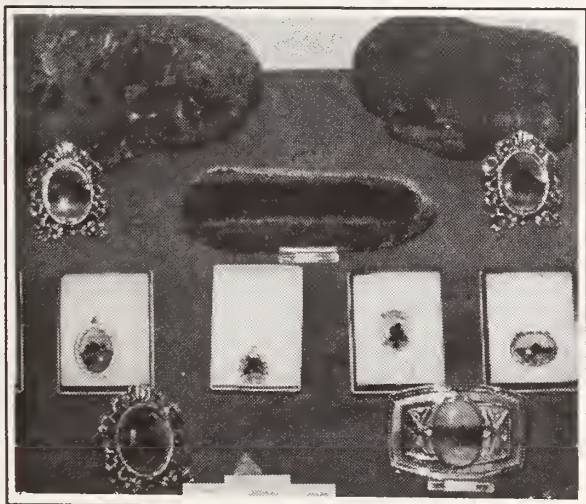
Agate Hunting & Geology

The Yellowstone River in Eastern Montana is renowned worldwide for the quality and abundance of agates found on its shores. Montana's agates, sometimes called plume or moss agates, are famous for the variety of scenic designs sealed permanently in the stone's interior. Montana agate occurs in a variety of patterns, from those with red and dark brown bands to the prized dendritic forms.

Agate is a translucent rock with rough skin. It occurs primarily in terrace gravel deposits high on the hills above the Yellowstone River and its tributaries, as well as in the sand and gravel bars within the streams and rivers themselves. Since the gravel within streams and rivers is constantly shifting, these are probably the best areas to search.

Guided agate-hunting boat tours are available. Chambers of Commerce, listed on page 21, at Glendive, Terry, Miles City, Forsyth, Hysham, Custer, and Hardin are good contacts for guide service information and self-guided agate hunting opportunities.

Hunting for agates is a fun and unique recreation for visitors to southeastern Montana.



Plume and moss agates are "gems for the taking" along the hillsides and riverbanks.

Geology is both productive and aesthetic in Custer Country. One of the world's largest coal supplies lies just under the surface cover and offers the fruit of its industry. Lewis and Clark's Expedition of 1804-1806 first recorded the unusual rock formations of the southeastern Montana region. From the rimrocks that frame the Billings valley, to Pompey's Pillar (a sandstone formation rising from "nowhere," named by and inscribed by Captain William Clark), to the beauty of the badlands of Glendive's Makoshika State Park, the geology offers a rewarding excursion through Custer Country.

The Pryor Mountains are a remote collection of limestone mountains, ranging in elevation from about 3,000 feet to 8,000 feet. They are extremely rich in archeological sites.

Many books have been written about the geology and archaeology of Montana. For titles turn to the list of publishers on page 20.

State Bird

The Montana state bird is the mountain meadowlark. Besides being a fun bird species to spot, the meadowlark has an unmistakable song.

When watching for the meadowlark, look across the prairies, cultivated meadows, valleys and grassy plains all across the state. You will note the unmistakable yellow breast, set off by a black swath—like a bandana—draped around the bird's neck.

In April or May, meadowlarks build their nests on the ground among grasses, where they lay three to seven eggs. Working together, the pairs first find or scratch out a depression in the grass, and carefully line the nest with a layer of coarse grass, followed by fine grass and hair. Then they construct a grass roof, woven into surrounding vegetation and finish with an entrance hole on one side. If a nest is destroyed by mowing or other mishap early in the nesting season, the hardy birds start over.

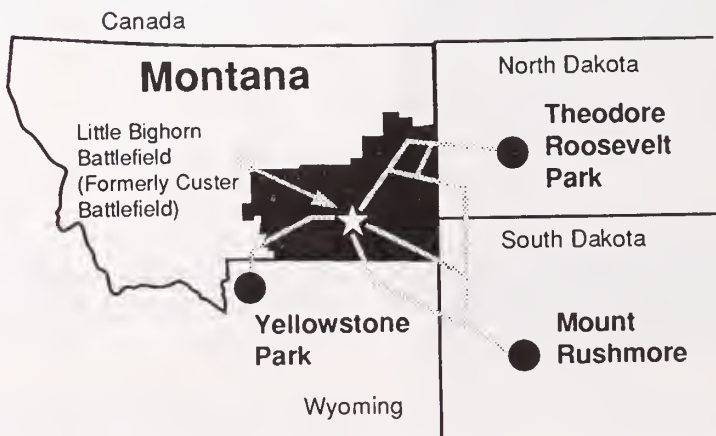
Montana takes care of the meadowlark and other such animals in its "Nongame Wildlife Program."



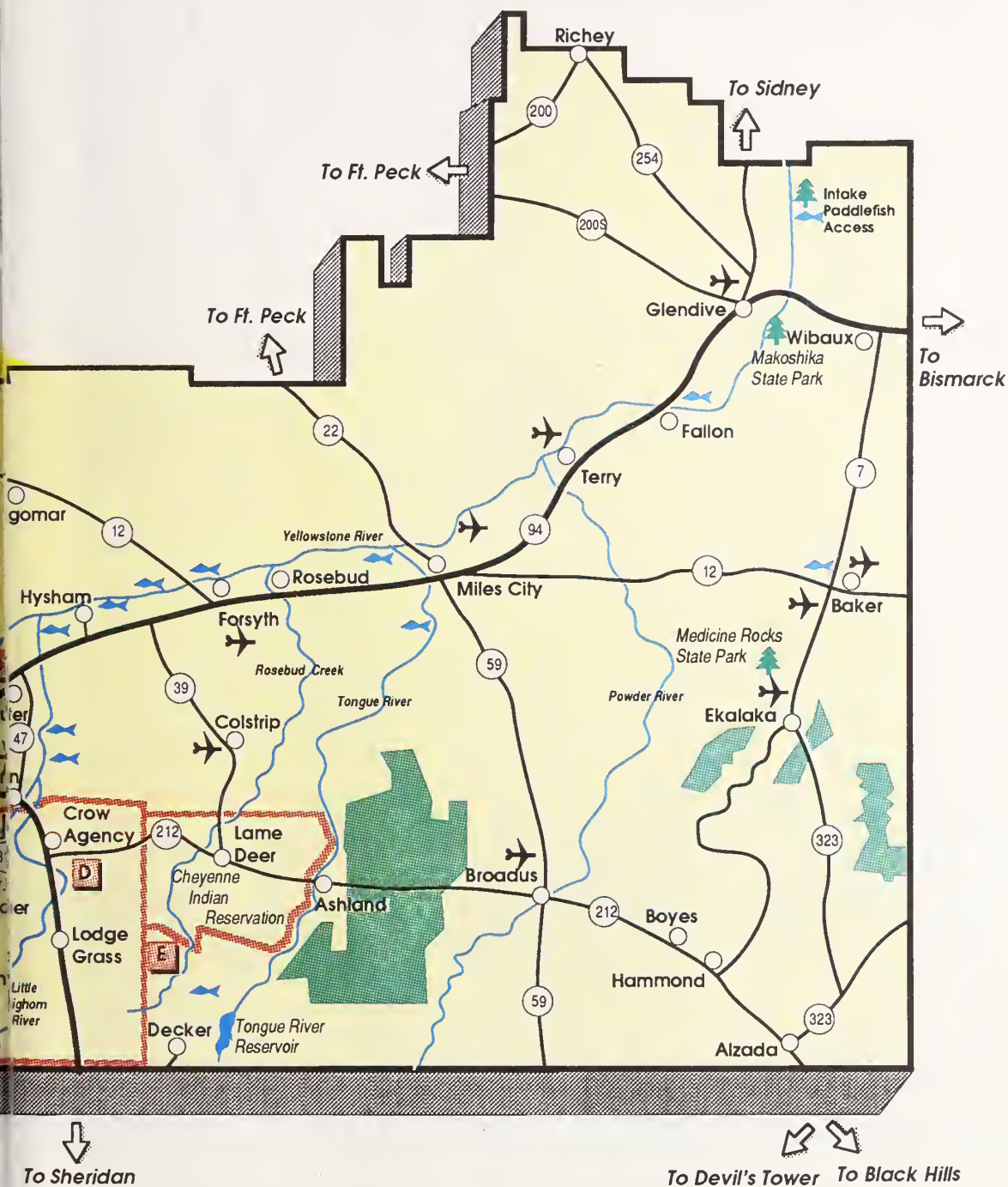
MONTANA

Map Key

- A** Chief Plenty Coups State Park
- B** Indian Pictograph Cave State Park
- C** Pompey's Pillar National Landmark
- D** Little Bighorn Battlefield
- E** Rosebud Battlefield
- F** Canyon Creek Battle Site
- Fishing Access
- State Parks & Recreation Areas
- Reservation Boundaries
- Airports/ Air Strips
- Custer National Forest Lands



Mon



Custer Country Map

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Public Campgrounds in Custer Country

Camping facilities are available in Custer Country at most fishing access sites, and at public and private campgrounds.

Following is a list of public campgrounds and services, and towns near which they are located. The **Afterbay Campground** is a National Park Service facility, located near the town of Ft. Smith, 1 mile NE of Yellowtail Dam. It is open all year, has 48 camping spaces, trailers allowed, toilets have handi-cap access, drinking water available, boat launch for 2-wheel drive with trailer, fishing, no swimming, and nature/interpretive trails; stay limit is 14 days, no fees charged.

Near **Ashland** is **Red Shale Campground**, managed by the Forest Service. It is 6 mi. SE of Ashland on US 212. It is open May 1 to Nov. 15, has 16 camping spaces and allows trailers to 32'. It has toilets and drinking water, a 14 day stay limit. A fee is charged.

Ekalaka has three public campgrounds nearby. **Ekalaka Park**, a Forest Service campground, is 3 miles SE of Ekalaka on MT 323, 1 mile W on a county road, 5 miles S on forest service road 813. It is open May 1 to Nov. 15, has 9 camping spaces, allows trailers up to 16', has toilets and drinking water and a 14 day stay limit. No fee is charged. **Lantis Spring** is also a Forest Service campground and is 3 mi. W of Camp Crook, S, on Hwy 20 SE of Ekalaka, 11 mi. NW on forest service road 117. It is open May 1 to Nov. 15 also, with 5 spaces, allows trailers up to 16', has toilets and drinking water and a 14 day stay limit. No fee is charged. **Macnab Pond** Forest Service campground is 7 mi. SE of Ekalaka on MT 323, 1 mi. E on the county road. It is open May 1 to Nov. 15, has camping spaces, allows trailers up to 22'. It has toilets and drinking water, fishing, and a stay limit of 14 days. No fee is charged.

Two public campgrounds are near **Forsyth**. **The Rosebud (East Unit)**, managed by Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, is off I-94 at Forsyth, E Exit, N to Yellowstone River. It is open year round. Ten camping spaces are available; trailers are allowed. There are toilets and drinking water. There is a boat launch for two-wheel drive with trailer, and fishing. Stay limit is 14 days. A fee is charged. **Rosebud (West Unit)**, managed by FWP also, is W of Forsyth on US 12 at S end of Yellowstone River Bridge, milepost 270. It is open year round. Ten camping spaces are available; trailers are allowed. Toilets are available. Bring your drinking water. A two-wheel drive with trailer boat launch, and fishing are available. Stay limit is 14 days. No fee is charged.

Near **Glendive** are two campgrounds. **Intake** is famous for paddlefishing. Managed by FWP, it is 16 mi. N of Glendive on MT 16, S on a country road. It has 40 camping spaces, with trailers allowed. Toilets



Teepees were the original lodging for campers in Custer Country. Modern-day facilities welcome tents, campers and RV's.

Photo by Gloria Wester

and drinking water are available. A boat launch for two-wheel drive vehicles with trailer is available, and various fishing. Stay limit is 14 days. A fee is charged. **Makoshika Campground**, managed by FWP, is 2 mi. SE of Glendive through residential section on Snyder Ave. It is open May 1 to Sept. 30. Six camping spots are available; trailers are allowed. It offers handi-cap toilets and drinking water. Nature/interpretive trails lead through badlands. The 14 day stay limit has both day-use and overnight fee charges.

Riverside Park in **Laurel**, Highway 212 South, on the banks of the Yellowstone River, is a community campground for 100 tents and RV's. Fees are \$7 per night. Some hook-ups are available. Barbecue and picnic facilities, toilets and drinking water are available. A boat launch is available for two-wheel drive vehicles with a trailer.

The **CowBelle Campground** at **Roundup** is located at the fairgrounds on the southeastern edge of town. It offers overnight camping and RV parking, barbecue pits and good shade. No fee is charged.

The **Tongue River Reservoir Campground** is managed by FWP and is 6 mi. N of Decker on Hwy 314, 1 mi. E on the county road. It is open May 1 to Sept. 30. It has 100 camping spaces and trailers are allowed. It has toilets and drinking water. (A boat launch is available for two-wheel drive vehicles with trailers. Fishing and swimming are offered.) The stay limit is 14 days with both day-use and overnight fee scales.

For complete details on Montana's public campgrounds and recreation areas, write for the Montana

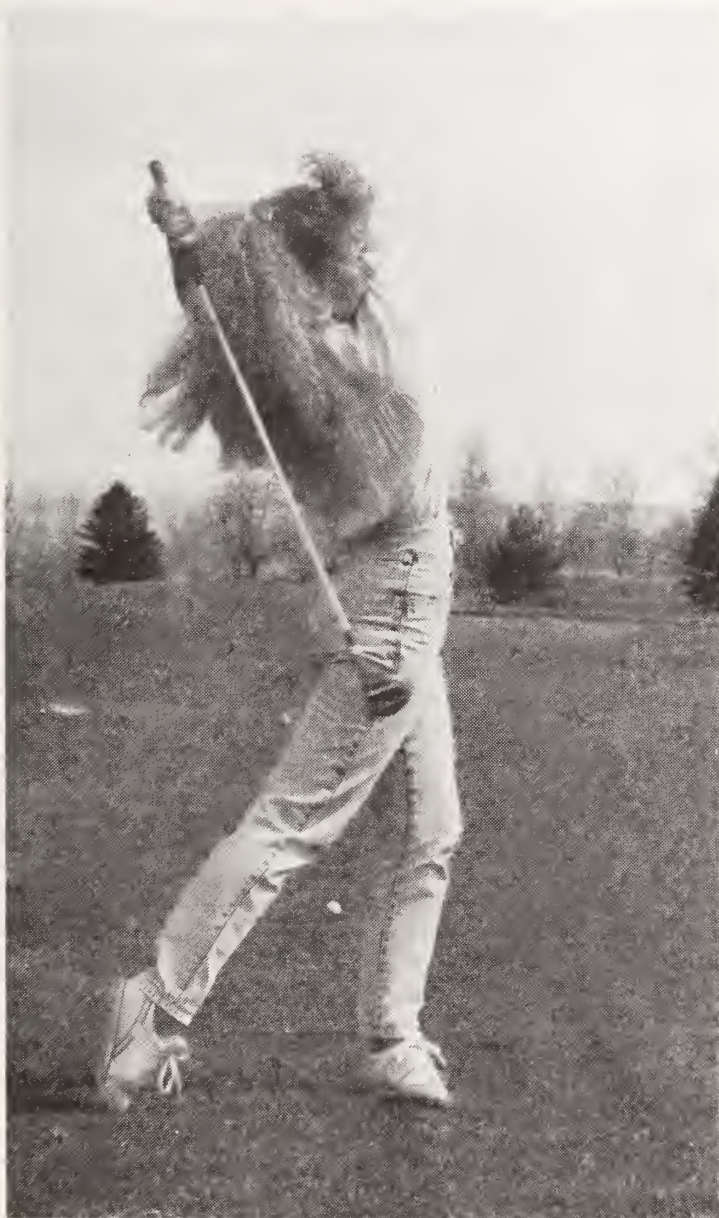
Recreation Map, available through the Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 1420 6th Ave., Helena, MT 59620. The map includes information on day or overnight camping, whether or not trailers are allowed, toilet facilities, water, boat launches, fishing, swimming, trails, stay limits, fees, and seasons the campgrounds are open.

Private Campgrounds

A list of private campgrounds in Custer Country follows: **Ashland**, Lemonade Springs; **Baker**, Phebus Trailer Court; **Ballantine**, Longbranch Truck Stop; **Billings**, Big Sky, Billings Metro KOA, Casa Village, Garden Avenue, Trailer Village; **Broadus**, Town and

Country Trailer Village, Wayside Park; **Crow Agency**, Crow's Nest, Little Bighorn Camp; **Ekalaka**, Cline Camper Court; **Forsyth**, Wagon Wheel Campsites; **Fort Smith**, Cottonwood Camp; **Glendive**, Gentry's, Glendive Campground, Green Valley, Spring Grove Trailer Court; **Hardin**, Hardin KOA, Grandview, **Lame Deer**, Ha Ho Campground; **Laurel**, Pelican RV Park; **Miles City**, Big Sky Campground, Miles City KOA; **Richey**, Richey Trailer Court; **Terry**, Diamond Motel & Campground, Roy's; **Wibaux**, Valley Motel & Trailer Court. For additional details on campgrounds, write: Travel Montana, Helena, MT 59620, or call 1-800-541-1447.

Golf Courses



"Follow through!"... to Custer Country's golf courses.

Photo by C. O. Wester

You'll be able to golf your way through Custer Country, often for nine months out of the year! Visitors are always welcome on the following public courses. Though the courses are rarely crowded, golfers are encouraged to call for a tee-time.

Baker: Lakeview, south of town, 9 holes. (406) 778-3166.

Billings: Lake Hills Golf Course in Billings Heights, 18 holes. (406) 252-9244.

Broadus: Rolling Hills Golf Course, 3 miles west of town, 9 holes. (406) 436-9984.

Colstrip: Ponderosa Butte Public Golf Course, 9 hole course, adjacent to HWY 39 on the north side of town. (406) 748-2700.

Forsyth: Forsyth Golf and Country Club, 3 miles west of town, 9 holes. (406) 356-7710.

Glendive: Cottonwood Country Club, 3 miles northwest of town, 9 holes. (406) 356-8797.

Hardin: Fort Custer Golf Course, 3.5 miles north of town, 9 holes. (406) 665-2597.

Huntley: Pryor Creek Golf Club, 15 miles east of Billings at Huntley, 18 holes. (406) 348-3900.

Miles City: Town and Country Club, southwest edge of town, 9 holes. (406) 232-1600.

Roundup: Pine Ridge Golf Course, 9 holes. North of Roundup. (406) 323-2880.

Other golf courses in Custer Country are located in Laurel and in Billings.

For a complete list of golf courses throughout Montana, write: Travel Montana, Helena, MT 59620, and request a copy of Montana Golf Guide.

State Parks in Custer Country

Listed below is a summary of the ten State Parks in the Custer Country region. "Great Escapes," a guide to Montana's State Parks, by Rick Newby, with more detailed information is available by contacting the Parks Division of Fish, Wildlife and Parks at 2300 Lake Elmo Drive, Billings, Montana 59105, 252-4654 or Highway 10 West, Miles City, Montana 59301, 232-4365. The book sells for \$10.

Some variations are listed below for each area.

MAKOSHIKA

To the Sioux Indians, Ma-ko-shi-ka meant bad earth or bad land. Today the badlands of Makoshika are set aside for visitors to see and enjoy. In addition to the pine-and-juniper-studded badlands formations, the park also houses the fossil remains of such dinosaurs as tyrannosaurus and triceratops. Included within the park are archery and shooting ranges, scenic drives and nature trails, a campground, a group picnic area, and many picnic sites. (On Snyder Ave. in Glendive; 8,834 acres; 2,069' el. (406) 365-8596.)

Fees: 50¢ per person up to \$3.00 per carload entrance fee. \$5.00 per night camping fee. \$15.00 annual entrance passport good at all state parks.

INTAKE

Northeast of Glendive 13 mi. on Hwy 16: \$5 camping fee, no entrance fee. The fishing site is famous for paddlefish, catfish, walleye.

MEDICINE ROCKS

As its name implies, Medicine Rocks was a place of "big medicine" where Indian hunting parties conjured up magical spirits. "As fantastically beautiful a place as I have ever seen," said one of its first tourists in the late 1800s, a young rancher named Teddy Roosevelt. Weathering has given the soft sandstone rock formations a Swiss-cheese look. The park is also a haven for mule deer, antelope, and sharp-tailed grouse. (located between Baker and Ekalaka on Montana 7; 316 acres; 3,441' el. (406) 232-4365.)

Fees: \$3.00 entrance or \$4.00 camping fee in this park.

ROSEBUD BATTLEFIELD

Site of the June 17, 1876, battle between the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians and General George Crook's cavalry and infantry. One of the largest Indian battles ever waged in the United States, it set the stage for the Indian victory eight days later when Lt. Col. George A. Custer and his immediate command were wiped out on the Little Bighorn. (Undeveloped.) (25 miles east of Crow Agency on U.S. 212, then 20 miles south on Secondary 314, then 3 miles west on county road; 3,052 acres; 4,300' el. (406) 232-4365.)

Fees: No charge for entrance to this park. Camp sites not available. Day use only.

TONGUE RIVER RESERVOIR

The impounded Tongue River provides a 12-mile long reservoir set in the scenic red shale and juniper canyons and open prairies of southeastern Montana. Boating and other water sports are popular here, and the park boasts excellent bass, crappie, walleye, and northern pike fishing. Four state record fish have been pulled from its waters. (6 miles north of Decker on Secondary 314, then 1 mile east on county road; 640 acres; 3,424' el. (406) 232-4365.)

Fees: 50¢ per person up to \$3.00 per carload entrance fee. \$4.00 per night camping fee. \$15.00 annual entrance passport good at all state parks.

EAST ROSEBUD

Campground, adjacent to NE city limits of Forsyth: \$5 camping fee, no entrance fee.

LAKE ELMO

Lake Elmo is located in Billings Heights at 2400 Lake Elmo Drive. The lake is popular for swimming, fishing, non-motor-

ized boating, sailing, sailboarding, sunbathing, and picnicking. The park is open year-round. Lifeguards supervise the swimming area during summer months.

Concession services include food, beverages, sundries, watercraft rentals, and sailboard instruction. Overnight camping, pets, and glass bottles are prohibited.

Fees: An entrance fee is charged May 1 through September 30. Annual entrance passport is \$15.00 or an individual fee of \$1.00 per adult will be required, and 50¢ for children under 11.

PICTOGRAPH CAVES

This National Historic Landmark is 7 miles southeast of Billings off Highway 87 just south of the Lockwood interchange (#452) then turning south on Coburn Road. Follow the pavement for 3 miles, then the remaining 3 miles will be gravel road. The park is open from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. seven days per week from mid-April to mid-October. A self-guided history trail & pamphlet are available. Public Tours every Sunday and Monday from May 15 to September 15 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.

The site has paved trails to Pictograph Cave and Ghost Cave with interpretive panels along the way explaining the significance of the inhabitation and natural features. Also available are picnic tables, fireplaces, restrooms, benches, a water fountain, and ample parking.

Camping is not allowed and pets must be on a leash.

An entrance fee is charged and consists of an annual entrance passport for \$15.00, or an individual fee of 50¢ per person or maximum of \$3.00 per carload. These fees will be used to maintain this site and to make improvements to the facilities.

Brochures are available at various information offices also.

CHIEF PLENTY COUPS

Chief Plenty Coups Memorial is 35 miles south of Billings on Highway 416 and 1 mile west of Pryor. Local residents know of various routes to the site, but first time visitors should use the Lockwood Interchange (#452) off I-90, then follow Highway 87 south to Hardin Road, then turn south and follow the signs to Highway 416, then south to Pryor.

The park is open from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. every day and the visitor center/museum is open daily from May 1 to September 30. Museum hours are 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day. In addition to the museum is Chief Plenty Coups' home-stand, the medicine spring and a Memorial to his peace efforts and to the Crow Indians.

A spacious picnic area is fully developed with tables, grills, restrooms and drinking water. Camping is not allowed and visitors should be familiar with recreation area rules and regulations.

Entrance fees will be charged at the park and can be paid either upon entering the park or at the museum. Fees consist of an annual entrance passport for \$15.00, or an individual fee of 50¢ per person, or a maximum of \$3.00 per carload.

A brochure is available at local information centers and at the site.

DEADMAN'S BASIN

Deadman's Basin Reservoir is reached by driving 75 miles northwest of Billings on Highway 3 to Lavina then turning west on Highway 12. The basin is 5 miles west of Ryegate and 19 miles east of Harlowton.

This lake is used mostly for fishing and boating. Other activities include camping, picnicking, swimming, sightseeing, and group reunions.

Large boat ramp, minimal campground areas, outdoor vault restrooms, picnic shelters, picnic tables, fireplaces, and garbage collection system.

Fees: No charge for entrance and camping at this site.

Triceratops Found at Makoshika

By John Little

During August of 1990, the Milwaukee Public Museum conducted a surface study to determine what caused the demise of the dinosaur in the Hell Creek formation near Makoshika State Park in Glendive.

Little did those participating in the study know that what they were about to uncover would set the stage for a significant local event as well as provide an attraction that will endure for years to come.

One of the Milwaukee Public Museums' volunteers, Irv Ladish, was taking a break and nearly sat on what looked like, and later proved to be, a triceratops dinosaur's brow tine. Ladish immediately informed Diane Gabriel, a paleontologist with the Milwaukee Public Museum, who determined that it was possibly the horn of a triceratops. After flagging the spot, all present proceeded to finish the day's assigned work schedule.

The next day, Gabriel and Makoshika State Park Manager Mike Sullivan proceeded to the flagged spot and began uncovering the eye socket and intact jawbone of a juvenile triceratops with a skull measuring five feet from beak to frill. As the year drew to a close, the site was covered back up and plans were made to excavate the skull and body, if any, at a later date.

Through the generosity of the Milwaukee Museum, the skull was to be donated to the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. The skull will be put on permanent display in the new Makoshika State Park Visitor Center, which is now under construction.

Since the cost of the excavation was estimated to be \$40,000, Gabriel and her associates with the Milwaukee

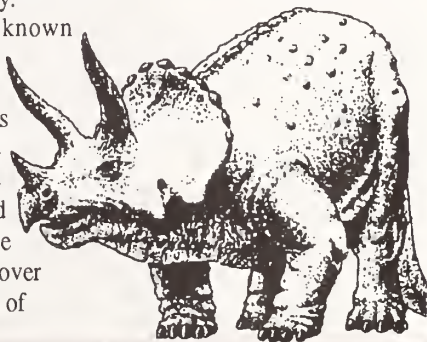
Public Museum, in conjunction with the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, Montana, raised funds and provided volunteer labor for this noble and lofty project.

In July 1991, after twenty days of work, which involved three volunteer crews moving over 400 yards of soil, the skull and body parts were transported to the Museum of the Rockies.

Prior to the dig and up to the dinosaur's removal, the Friends of Makoshika raised \$3,000 from sales of a lithograph donated by Gayla Weidenheft of Bozeman. They also applied for and received an additional \$5,000 from the Paddlefish Caviar project sponsored by the Glendive Chamber of Commerce. This money was submitted to the State of Montana and, with matching funds, provided the dollars necessary to begin funding the preparation and restoration of a magnificent piece of Montana's past.

All told, an estimated \$60,000 was raised through volunteer and grant efforts to provide visitors at Makoshika State Park with the opportunity to share in the uniqueness of this artifact and experience the diversity contained within the Big Sky Country.

We've long known that Montana's state parks preserve priceless relics of the past, yet the Makoshika find proves that we have yet to discover all the treasures of the parks.



Gambling & Casinos

Montana has legalized limited gambling, including machine poker and keno, live card games and bingo. As a visitor to Custer Country, you will find many friendly taverns, clubs and casinos that offer the unique opportunity to step back in time and try your luck!

Five-card draw, seven-card stud, and hold-'em are the most popular live poker games in the area. There is a \$300 pot limit on the stakes.

Video poker pits player against machine in a game of five-card draw. Most machines take quarters, but many businesses have nickel machines, too. After placing a bet, the player is dealt five cards on the screen. The player then has the chance to discard in order to improve the hand. Winning hands are possible through a variety of combinations. Machines vary, some including "jacks or better" payoffs and some adding a "wild card." The pay-off is from 1 to 50 times the bet to a maximum of \$100 on a quarter bet. Up to eight quarters may be played on a bet.

Keno is also legal in both live and video versions. The game of keno, originally a form of Chinese bingo, is based on random numbers. After placing a bet, the player picks from 1 to 10 numbers out of 80. By computer, the machine randomly selects and marks 20 numbers on the

screen. Payouts are made according to how many of the player's numbers match the machine's numbers. The maximum pay-off is up to \$800, again based on the amount wagered.

All gambling machines are monitored by the Montana Department of Justice and guarantee an 80% or better winning pay-out. Many establishments also offer bingo. Pari-mutuel horse racing, whether it is live or is simulcast-beamed by satellite, is also legal in Montana. The state produces a lottery with \$1 tickets available through retail outlets. Changing games add to the excitement of the lottery. Montana Cash Lottery is a state lottery. A \$1 ticket lets the player choose two panels of five numbers. Matching 3 out of 5 pays \$5, 4 out of 5 pays \$200, 5 out of 5 wins the jackpot. The jackpot starts at \$20,000 and \$10,000 or more is added each week until it's won. (The state's earnings help fund education.) The state also participates in Powerball lottery with many other states, and the stakes are worth millions. Six numbers are drawn every Saturday and Wednesday night.

So, pardner, you're legal to try your luck at these games while you are in Montana and Custer Country.

Good luck!...and that's no bluff!

Agriculture Tours

MONTANA AGTOURS

Montana's scenic beauty invites travelers from all over the world to visit the treasure state. However, the economic backbone of Montana is agriculture, its largest and most important industry. Montana ranks second in the nation in agricultural production, and we invite you to visit the working farms and ranches where it all happens. Visit sheep, cattle, and horse ranches, and tour the breeding, feeding and processing facilities. Learn about producing the world's finest wheat, visit a dairy production first hand or check out the honey production at an apiary. Individuals, families, and groups are all welcome. Prices will vary according to each particular tour and lodging/meal arrangement.

DAY TOURS

When planning to travel through Montana, arrange to stop at a real farm or ranch for the afternoon to see how it runs. View farm/ranch operations on guided 1-4 hour tours. Several farms/ranches may provide a barbecue or picnic dinner.

WORKING FARM/RANCH WITH BED & BREAKFAST

Stay overnight at a real farm or ranch, and wake up to a home cooked meal Montana style. Participate in dairy activities such as repairing a fence,

feeding a small lamb or calf, or collecting chicken eggs. Then take a guided tour of the whole operation.

EXTENDED FARM/RANCH STAY

Similar to the bed and breakfast experience, extended stays allow you to make a vacation out of your AgTour. Additional activities may include small cattle drives and more extensive ranch chores, along with outdoor activities such as fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding and mountain biking. Local attractions may include rodeos, fairs, museums and theaters.

For more information write or call: Agriculture Development Division, Montana Department of Agriculture, Capitol Station, Helena, Montana 59620. (406) 444-2402.

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Photo Courtesy of Dixie Myhre, Buffalo Creek Ranch

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Guide To Books

Many Montana book publishers offer everything from the "Rocky Mountain Berry Book" to "Yellowstone on Fire" to "Bighorn Canyon" to "Digging Dinosaurs." The following publishers may be contacted for catalogs or for books, calendars or posters on specific subjects.

Three recent books of special interest include "Montana Bird Distribution," detailing bird sightings in the state through 1991 from Montana State Library, 1515 East Sixth Ave., Helena, MT 59620. The cost is \$7 including postage. "Versatile Trophy Hunter" by Bill Butler tells the stories of successful trophy hunts. Send to P. O. Box 21, Edgar, MT, 59026 or phone (406) 962-3701. The price is \$12.95, plus \$2 postage/handling, U.S. funds. "Next Year Country: a History of Eastern Montana" by Don Baker is available from bookstores throughout the region.

American & World Geographic Publishing/Montana Magazine, P.O. Box 5630, 3020 Bozeman Street, Helena, MT 59604, phone (406) 443-2842 or 1-800-821-3874.

The Billings Gazette, 401 North Broadway, P.O. Box 31635, Billings, MT 59107-1635, phone (406) 657-1200.

Clark City Press, P.O. Box 1358, Livingston, MT 59047, phone (406) 222-7412.

Falcon Press, P.O. Box 1718, Helena, MT 59624, phone 1-800-582-2665.

Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts, Helena, MT 59620-9990, phone (406) 444-2694.

Mountain Press Publishing Company, 2016 Strand Ave., P.O. Box 2399, Missoula, MT 59806, phone 728-1900.

Stoney Dale Press Publishing Company, 205 Main Street, Drawer B, Stevensville, MT 59870, phone 777-2729.

Snowmobiling in Custer Country

When the snow falls in Custer Country, winter sports enthusiasts are in for some fun.

The Custer Country Tourism Region has a moderate climate. Therefore, snow often comes and goes during the winter months, sometimes being deep and powdery, sometimes nonexistent. In fact, this region is often touted as the "banana belt."

But when the snow is on the ground, Custer Country offers miles of snowmobiling and cross country fun.

Two areas are especially popular with snowmobilers. Near Miles City is the Tongue River Trail. The best place to "put in" is at Spotted Eagle Recreation Area. The trail is right on the shallow, frozen river. Another designated trail is the road through the Makoshika State Park badlands at Glendive. Depending on snow conditions, snowmobiling is allowed on and off the eight mile road.

The "Snowmobile Law and Safety" guide is available through the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. Montana requires a nonresident temporary-use permit, which is valid for thirty consecutive days. To receive the guide and pamphlets on snowmobile safety and avalanche awareness and precautions, write to Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Headquarters, 1420 6th Ave., Helena, MT 59620 or phone (406) 444-2535. The Montana Snowmobile Association offers information by con-

tacting them at Box 3202, Great Falls, MT 59403.

A state tourism department publication, "Montana Snowmobiling Guide," including trail systems, rentals, services, lodging and activities throughout the state, is available by writing: Snowmobile Guide, Travel Montana, Helena, MT 59620, or call toll free 1-800-541-1447. In Montana, call 444-2654.

For weather reports, contact the National Weather Service, (406) 449-5204.

X Country Skiing

Cross country skiing is another winter sport that offers trails of fun. Camps Pass in Custer National Forest is 18 miles east of Ashland on U.S. Highway 212. The trail is designed with two loops, with parking at the trailhead. Each loop is 2 kilometers. They are rated "easy" and "more difficult." The trails are groomed intermittently. For up-to-date information, contact the District Ranger, Custer National Forest, Ashland, MT 59003, (406) 784-2344.

Billings offers cross country skiing on groomed, free trails at Riverfront Park and at Lake Elmo State Park, snow permitting. Other trails are offered around the Custer Country communities. Contact chambers of commerce for specific details.

Chambers of Commerce

BakerP.O. Box 849, Zip 59313
Phone (406) 778-3344

BillingsP.O. Box 31177, Zip 59107
Phone (406) 245-4111 or 800-735-1692

Broadus.....P.O. Box 484, Zip 59317
Phone (406) 436-2611

ColstripP.O. Box 1100, Zip 59323
Phone (406) 748-3746

EkalakaP.O. Box 297, Zip 59324
Phone (406) 775-6658

Forsyth.....P.O. Box 448, Zip 59327
Phone (406) 356-2233

GlendiveP.O. Box 930, Zip 59330
Phone (406) 365-5601

Hardin.....200 N. Center, Zip 59034
Phone (406) 665-1672

Hysham.....P.O. Box 72, Zip 59038
Phone (406) 342-5546

Laurel.....P.O. Box 395, Zip 59044
Phone (406) 628-8105

Miles City.....901 Main St., Zip 59301
Phone (406) 232-2890

Northern Cheyenne ChamberP.O. Box 328,
Lame Deer, MT, Zip 59043 Phone (406) 477-6253

Richey.....P.O. Box 279, Zip 59259
Phone (406) 773-5580

RoundupP.O. Box 751, Zip 59072
Phone (406) 323-1966

RyegateRyegate, Zip 59074
Phone (406) 568-2205

TerryP.O. Box 6, Zip 59349
Phone (406) 637-2177

Wibaux.....P.O. Box 159, Zip 59353
Phone (406) 795-2412

Montana Chamber of Commerce
Phone (406) 442-2405
P.O. Box 1730, Helena, MT, Zip 59624

Wagon Trains



Wagon train rides like this Powder River Wagon Train and Cattle Drive are offered in the region. It's a chance to get close to history and nature at the same time.

Photo by Della Greslin

There's a chance to relive a chapter out of the saga of the old west when you follow the stars to Custer Country. Several groups offer wagon trains and cattle drives (though not as wild as you saw dramatized in "City Slickers"). Some outfits allow you to sign on for a day on the wagon trail, seeing teepee rings, wildlife and scenery changed only by nature from the way it was hundreds of years ago. Or you may want to join one that travels for several days, pitching camps at night, eating chuckwagon meals, and making friends around campfires at night. Listed here are some of the outfits trailing out of Custer Country.

Buffalo Creek Ranch
Wagon Trains &
Ranch Experience
Mike & Dixie Myhre
Pineview Road
Custer, MT 59024
(406) 947-2424

Carter County
Wagon Train
Box 275
Ekalaka, MT 59324
(406) 775-6273

Jack Goss
P.O. Box 432
Ashland, MT 59003
1-800-345-5660

Myers Ranch Wagon
Train
P.O. Box 70
Ismay, MT 59336
(406) 772-5675 or
Fax: 232-6687

Powder River Wagon
Trains & Cattle Drives
P.O. Box 483
Broadus, MT 59317
(406) 436-2350
(406) 427-5317

Roundup Cattle Drive
P.O. Box 205
Roundup, MT 59072
(406) 323-3434

Tongue River
Wagon Trains
P.O. Box 432
Ashland, MT 59003
800-345-5660

WSC Livestock
Cattle Drives
33 Rd. 253
Glendive, MT 59330
(406) 486-5742
(406) 486-5618

Zane Spang
Box 62
Ashland, MT 59003
(406) 784-6150

Trails

You will truly enjoy recreation every step of the way when you hike in Custer Country. Trails can be as short or long as you like, and hiking is an activity you can do with little expense and special equipment.

A Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks publication, entitled "Take a Hike" is available by writing: Hiking, FWP, 1420 E. 6th St., Helena, MT 59620.

Trail walks are designated at Little Bighorn Battlefield. You can see the area where the historic Last Stand battle between Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer's troops met the Teton Sioux and Cheyenne Indians.

The Ashland Ranger District of Custer National Forest has three riding and hiking areas that total about 40,000 acres—Cook Mountain, King Mountain, and Tongue River Breaks. The Pryor Mountains unit of the Beartooth Ranger District, south of Billings, offers excellent hiking, hunting, and snowmobiling. Sioux Ranger District, in the southeast corner of Montana, has riding and hiking opportunities, also. National Forest maps are available at

Forest Service offices in Ashland and Billings, or write to the address listed on page 3.

Om-Ne-A Trail is a 3-mile trail, following the Bighorn Canyon rim from the Yellowtail Dam to the Ok-A-Beh boat ramp. It is steep for the first quarter mile, then levels off along the rim. The trail begins at the south end of the parking area at Yellowtail Dam.

Hiking trails can be taken at Makoshika State Park in Glendive, at Medicine Rocks State Park, between Ekalaka and Baker, at Riverfront Park in Billings, and along most of the fishing access sites.

Horseback riders can enjoy exercising horses in the greenery along the banks of the Yellowstone River at Riverfront Park in Billings. Take I-90 Exit 447 and travel south on South Billings Blvd. to the park. There is plenty of room to park horse trailers. The equestrian trail is five miles long.

Local chambers are the best source for information on bicycle and mountain bike trails in their areas.

Custer's Last March

The most renowned historic site in all of Montana's Custer Country is the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument (formerly Custer Battlefield). The preserved battlefield, monument and cemetery are a lasting symbol of one of the most significant battles fought in the West. (A project is currently underway to add a monument to the Indians who fought.)

The battle has been referred to as "Custer's Last Stand," "Sitting Bull's War," and the "Sioux War of 1876."

To understand the circumstances responsible for this

bloody clash of June 25, 1876, requires a detailed explanation of events. Many books have been written on the battle history. Others deal with the conjectures and philosophies that attempt to sort out the facts of the battle where all 210 cavalymen died. Not one lived to tell the tale. In fact, only one of their horses, Comanche, survived. Because of the pressure of the government on their lifestyles, Indians involved in the battle refused to tell the details. For books or information, contact Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Visitor Center, Crow Agency, MT 59022, phone (406) 638-2621.

The Indian Trail

An event on March 17, 1876, gave unmistakable notice to the Indians that the soldiers meant war if the Indians did not move onto the reservations. Under the command of Gen. George Crook, Col. Joseph J. Reynolds and six companies of cavalry attacked an Indian camp on the Powder River on that cold morning. The surprised Indians rallied and counterattacked. Reynolds fell back to the main column. Crook and his command returned to Fort Fetterman for two months.

The victorious Indian village consisted of about a hundred lodges of Oglalas, Miniconjous, and Cheyennes. After the soldiers withdrew, the warriors reclaimed their village and moved downstream, then over to the East Fork of the Little Powder River to unite with Crazy Horse. The combined bands then set forth to find Sitting Bull, who was camped about 60 miles farther north on another branch of the Powder River. Little by little, as word of the war sped from one camp to another, the Indians came together for self-defense. In the spring, their kinsmen from the agencies joined them. By early June they had reached a strength of about 400 lodges—about 3,000 people, including about 800 warriors.

On June 18 the Indians struck camp, journeyed down Reno Creek to the Little Bighorn, then turned south up the valley and pitched their tipis. Here, a short distance above the mouth of Reno Creek, they stayed six days. Other Indians joined them here, increasing their numbers to 1,000 lodges, 7,000 people, and 2,000 warriors.

Their need for food would foil battle tactics, for on June 24, though the tribal leaders had planned a movement farther up the Little Bighorn, when antelope were spotted, the Indian people moved the village northward, back down the Little Bighorn in the direction from which they had come. When the sun rose June 25, 1876, the Indians were closer than Custer expected to find them.



Sitting Bull, leader of the Sioux
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Archives Photo

The Custer Trail

On May 17, 1876, about 956 officers and men of the U.S. army marched westward out of Fort Abraham Lincoln, south of what is now Mandan, North Dakota. They were under orders to subjugate Sioux and Cheyenne Indians who refused to stay within their reservations. The commander of the expedition was Gen. Alfred H. Terry. One of his staff officers was Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer, a Civil War hero.

The troops entered present day Montana just south of where Wibaux is now located, and moved along the Yellowstone River to the mouth of the Tongue River, then progressed up the Yellowstone River to camp a few

miles east of Rosebud Creek.

One column, led by Gen. George Crook, was attacked and forced to turn back at the six-hour Battle of the Rosebud on June 17. Maj. Marcus Reno had been only 40 miles from the incident when it occurred. He carried the news back to Gen. Terry.

The other two columns, under Col. John Gibbon and Terry, joined on the Yellowstone River at the mouth of the Rosebud River. From here, Terry laid plans to locate the Indians, then believed to be in the Little Bighorn Valley. Bent over a map in the cabin of the Far West

(continued on next page)



Lt. Col George Armstrong Custer
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument Archives Photo

detailed at the national monument Visitor Center and in the official "Custer Battlefield" National Park Handbook.

When the dust settled on June 25, Custer's 210 caval-rymen had died. Reno and Benteen's troops fought on, east of the last stand site.

On June 27 the Far West anchored at the confluence of the Little Bighorn and the Bighorn Rivers near present day Hardin. On the 28th, the survivors of the Reno/Benteen troops were taken to the steamer. On the 30th, they started down river with the survivors and

steamer, orders were formulated. Taking Gibbon's column up on the Yellowstone to approach the valley from the north, Terry sent Custer and the 7th Cavalry on a wide sweep to the south to approach it from the opposite direction. The strategy was to catch the Indians between the two forces.

Before setting out, the 7th Cavalry passed in review before their leaders: 31 officers, 566 enlisted men, 35 Indian scouts, a dozen packers, guides and other employees. Custer's mission was to march up the Rosebud following the Indian trail. If it turned to the Little Bighorn, he was still to continue up the Rosebud before swinging west to the upper reaches of the Little Bighorn.

His troops covered 12 miles the afternoon of the first day, 30 miles each of the next two days. A marker between Colstrip and Lame Deer points out one of the encampments. On June 23 they struck an Indian trail that Major Reno had already examined. On the morning of the 24th, they paused at the site where the Sioux had staged a sun dance earlier in the month. Suddenly the trail turned fresh. The scouts said the Indians were as near as 20 miles.

At the noon stop, scouting reports said that the Indians were on the lower Little Bighorn. Custer decided to cut across there to get the Sioux before they scattered and got away. His troops marched out at midnight. Early the next morning, two parties of Sioux were spotted. Fearing that they would warn and disperse the Indians, Custer decided to strike as soon as possible. Five troops went with him, three each with Reno and Capt. Frederick Benteen.

The movements of the Custer, Reno, and Benteen commands are well Capt. Keogh's horse, Comanche.

Near present day Terry, MT is one of Custer's camp-sites, where his troops carved their names on Sheridan Butte along the Yellowstone River. The names are still visible to adventurers who hike to see them. The Far West docked near Terry, and graves mark the Reno/Benteen troops who died of battle wounds and were buried when the steamer docked.

The Last Stand Re-enactment is held each June in Hardin. Call the Hardin Chamber of Commerce listed on page 21 for details.

Nez Perce Trail

In 1877 a large group of non-treaty Nez Perce Indians passed through the Custer Country Region, led by Chief Joseph. They fought a pitched battle with the military, led by Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, in the hills north of Laurel, now known as the Canyon Creek Battlefield.

In their flight from northern Oregon toward asylum in Canada, the band of about 800 people, including 125 warriors, carried by 2,000 Appaloosa horses, traveled over 1,700 miles. They fled and fought skirmishes first east across Idaho, then south through Idaho, then across Yellowstone Park, east across a corner of Wyoming, then up the Clark's Fork River. An eyewitness account by Andrew (Jack) Garcia, a civilian employee with Sturgis' command, quoted in the Laurel newspaper in 1937, states that the Nez Perce crossed the Yellowstone River on a ford above the mouth of the Clark's Fork, about where the present highway bridge crosses the stream.

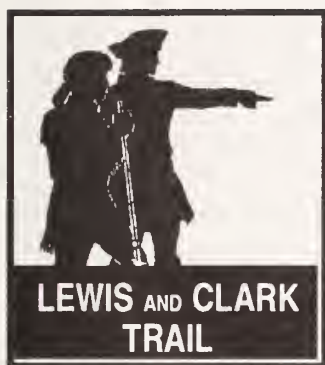
The Indians, said Garcia, moved eastward after cross-ing the river and raided the stage station on the Bozeman Trail, near the mouth of Canyon Creek. The Indians then moved northwest, heading for the mouth of

the canyon north of Laurel. The soldiers took an angling course from the river to intercept the Nez Perce before they reached the canyon. He said the battle began about 4:00 p.m. Using tactics that earned him the title of "Indian Napoleon," the warriors engaged the soldiers, allowing the main body to move to safety. At dark, the thousands of rounds of firing ceased, and the warriors took their people across country to the Musselshell River.

Following a skirmish at Cow Island on the Missouri River, Joseph moved his band to a camp thirty miles south of the Canadian border. The command of Generals Howard and Miles surrounded them there. On October 4, 1877, Chief Joseph gave his moving speech: "Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever."

A statue of the famous chief is in the park in down-town Laurel. A marker seven miles north of the town commemorates the Canyon Creek Battle site.

Map and Brochure available for a nominal fee from BLM, P.O. Box 940, Miles City, MT 59301.



Lewis & Clark Trail

Clark's Return Route Along Yellowstone River

The Lewis and Clark Expedition was one of the most daring adventures undertaken in "The New World."

Following the 1803 purchase of the Louisiana Territory from the French, President Thomas Jefferson was determined to have the vast western lands explored and documented.

As the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation states in a brochure, "Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, together with Sgts. Ordway, Gass and Floyd, and Private Whitehouse, recorded for posterity, the amazing chronicle of this great event in U.S. history.

"The recorded observations of these men during these years contributed vast new knowledge of theretofore unknown facts in many fields, including the physical and social sciences, and the arts.

"The Lewis and Clark Expedition literally spanned the North American continent, traversing areas which later would form many of our western states. By order of Congress, the lands of the newly acquired territory, and the watershed of the Columbia River claimed under discovery by Captain Robert Gray, were of paramount interest to the exploring party. The route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean provided priceless documentation of lands, peoples and resources within the present states of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon."

The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. may be contacted by writing P.O. Box 3434, Great Falls, MT 59403. The non-profit organization accepts memberships and provides members with a quarterly publication, "We Proceeded On."

Captain William Clark and his party explored the Yellowstone River. Lewis and the rest of the party had split from Clark's party on July 3, 1806 at present day Missoula to explore what is now northern Montana. Nine of the men went in Clark's party. Also accompanying them were interpreter, Touissant Charbonneau, his wife Sacajawea, their baby Jean Baptiste, (whom Clark called Pomp, an Indian word for "chief").

The Lewis and Clark Journals chronicle many exciting events in the Custer Country region, from the Park City-Laurel area to the Glendive region.

From the Three Forks area, where they camped July

13, to the Park City area, which they reached on July 19, the expedition had difficulty finding cottonwoods large enough to be made into canoes. They were traveling overland with 49 horses. Along this stretch, Private George Gibson fell on a burned snag that went "nearly two inches into the Muskeler part of his thy," according to Clark's journal entry. Then, while Charbonneau was chasing a buffalo, his horse stepped into a badger hole, throwing the guide over the horse's head and he was "a good deel brused on his hip sholder & face." The party also encountered "emence swarms of Grasshoppers..." Further, Indian smoke signals had been seen that were interpreted as "takeing us to be their Enemy made this signal for other bands to be on their guard."

However, game was abundant. Chokecherry wood was found for axe handles, and, eventually, near Park City, two suitable cottonwoods were found for canoes.

On the morning of July 21, the intent of the smoke signals was discovered. Twenty-four of the horses had been stolen in the night. The remaining horses were troublesome, since they insisted on chasing every buffalo encountered, as their original owners, Indians, had taught them to do.

On July 23 the canoes were ready. Clark and the rest lashed the two canoes together and headed down river. Three men took the remaining 25 horses overland. July 24 they floated past where the Clark Fork River flows into the Yellowstone River near Laurel, a place the Indians called "The lodge where all dance." Indeed, a large council lodge 60 feet in diameter had been built on an island there.

Just west of present day Billings, at the mouth of Canyon Creek, the horse party met Clark and the others, and they crossed the men and horses to the south bank of the Yellowstone. They camped east of Billings near the mouth of Pryor Creek.

On July 25, the party noticed a huge sandstone rock not far from the river. Clark climbed it and saw "Emence herds of Buffalows, Elk and wolves." Indian pictographs were on the rock, and to them he added his name and the date: Wm. Clark, July 25, 1806. He named the rock Pompey's Tower (now called Pompey's Pillar) after Sacajawea's baby.

At the mouth of the Big Horn River, their July 26
(continued on next page)



Pompeys Pillar is one of the most famous sandstone buttes in the United States. It bears the only remaining physical evidence of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. On the face of the 150 foot butte, Captain William Clark carved his name in 1806 on the return route of the expedition. He named the pillar in honor of Baptiste, the small son of Sacajawea, the famous Indian woman who served as guide on the historic journey. The boy had been nicknamed "Pomp," a Shoshone Indian name for "chief," thus, Pompeys Pillar.

The pillar also has had the distinction of being the only privately owned national monument in the United States.

In November, 1991, through the efforts of the Committee for the Preservation of Pompeys Pillar, the national landmark and surrounding land were purchased by the Bureau of Land Management.

The scene above is a J. K. Ralston painting. Three paintings, other artwork, and a Lewis and Clark Trails historical library were also donated to the public by the private owners as a part of the transaction.

The view of the signature will be open to the public from Memorial Day to Labor Day in 1993. Long term planning for the area is in progress. Comments are welcome and should be directed to: BLM Pompeys Pillar, 810 East Main, Billings, MT 59105, Phone 657-6262.

camp, the group was kept awake by the bellowing of the buffalo bulls.

Castle Rock, near present Forsyth, where the party camped the 27th, was noted in the journals. On the 28th, floating past Rosebud, Porcupine, and other creeks, the notable entry of the day was "The elk on the bank of the river were so abundant that we have not been out of sight of them today." The Indians, in fact, called the Yellowstone River the "Elk River."

On July 29, near present day Miles City, Clark commented on "coal in great quantities" in the hills. On July 30, after one of the most difficult river navigations of what are present day Buffalo Rapids and Bear Rapids, the party came upon the Glendive Makoshika badlands, which Clark described as "birnt hills."

On July 31, 1806, they camped near present Glendive and recorded seeing a grizzly bear, "the largest I ever saw." It was eating a buffalo.

August 1 was rainy and windy. Clark reported that

thousands of buffalo were crossing the river ahead of the canoes "as thick as they could swim." The herd was a quarter mile wide and took an hour and fifteen minutes to cross the river. After they set camp at present Savage (near Sidney) two more herds, just as big as the first, crossed the river.

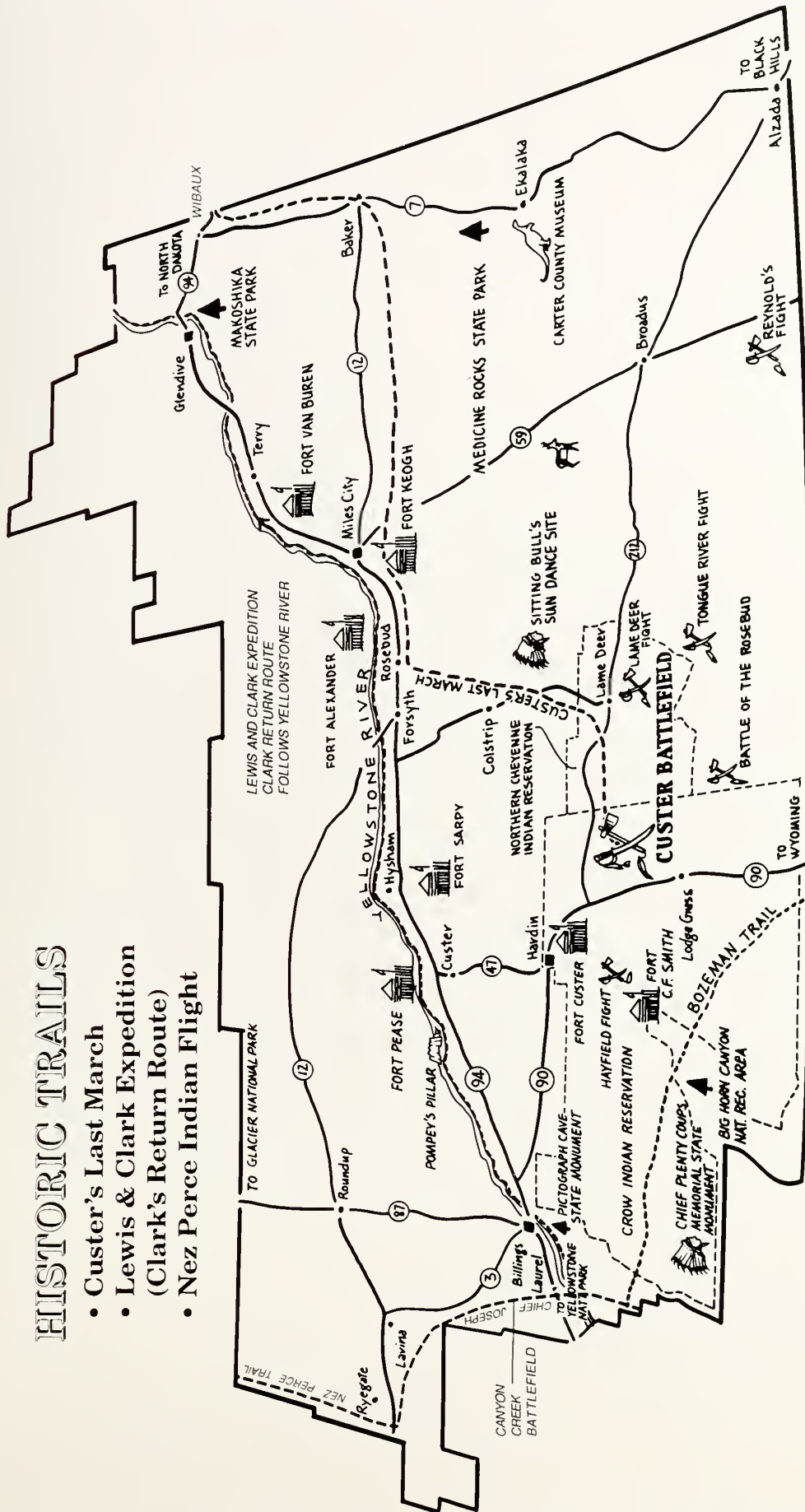
By August 2, they reached the Missouri River, and would soon rejoin Lewis and his party.

On their journey through what would become Custer Country, Clark recorded what has become one of the most interesting historic trails in the world. Watch for signs that point out the trail and details of their journey as you travel where these brave, early explorers traveled nearly 200 years ago.

(Much of the material for this article was taken from a 1987 issue of *Hoofprints* magazine. The article, "Clark on the Yellowstone," was written by John Willard, a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Foundation and well known Billings area historian.)

HISTORIC TRAILS

- Custer's Last March
- Lewis & Clark Expedition
(Clark's Return Route)
- Nez Perce Indian Flight



The name of Custer Battlefield was changed by Congress to "The Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument" in 1992.
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Land of Sky

Heritage & History Water & Wildlife